

Video Concept Detection by Deep Nets with FLAIR

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Presented by **Thomas Mensink, UvA**

Summary of our efforts

Last year

Deep CNN for video concept detection and localization

This year

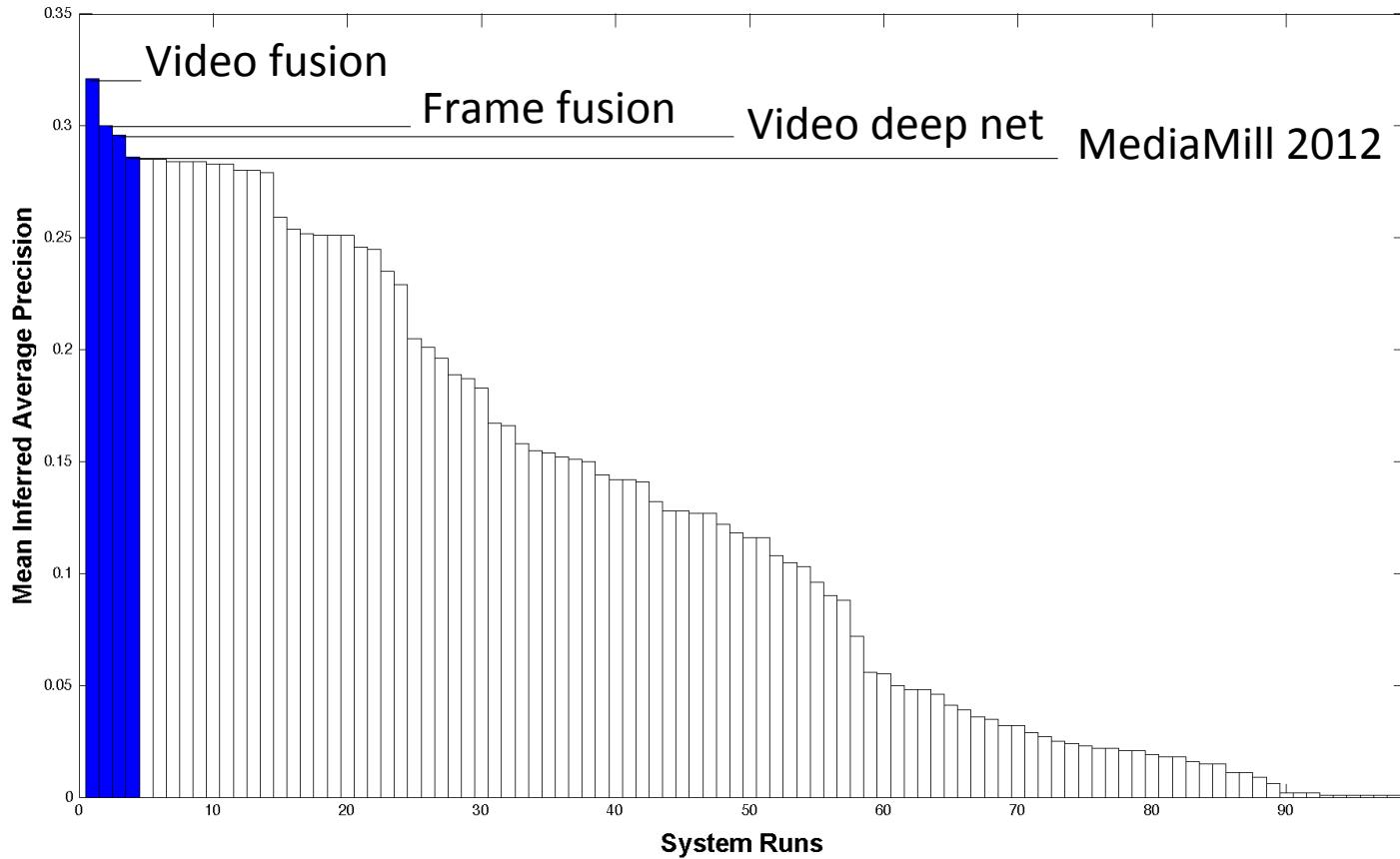
Tangential improvements for concept detection

Our main innovation is in concept localization

TASK I

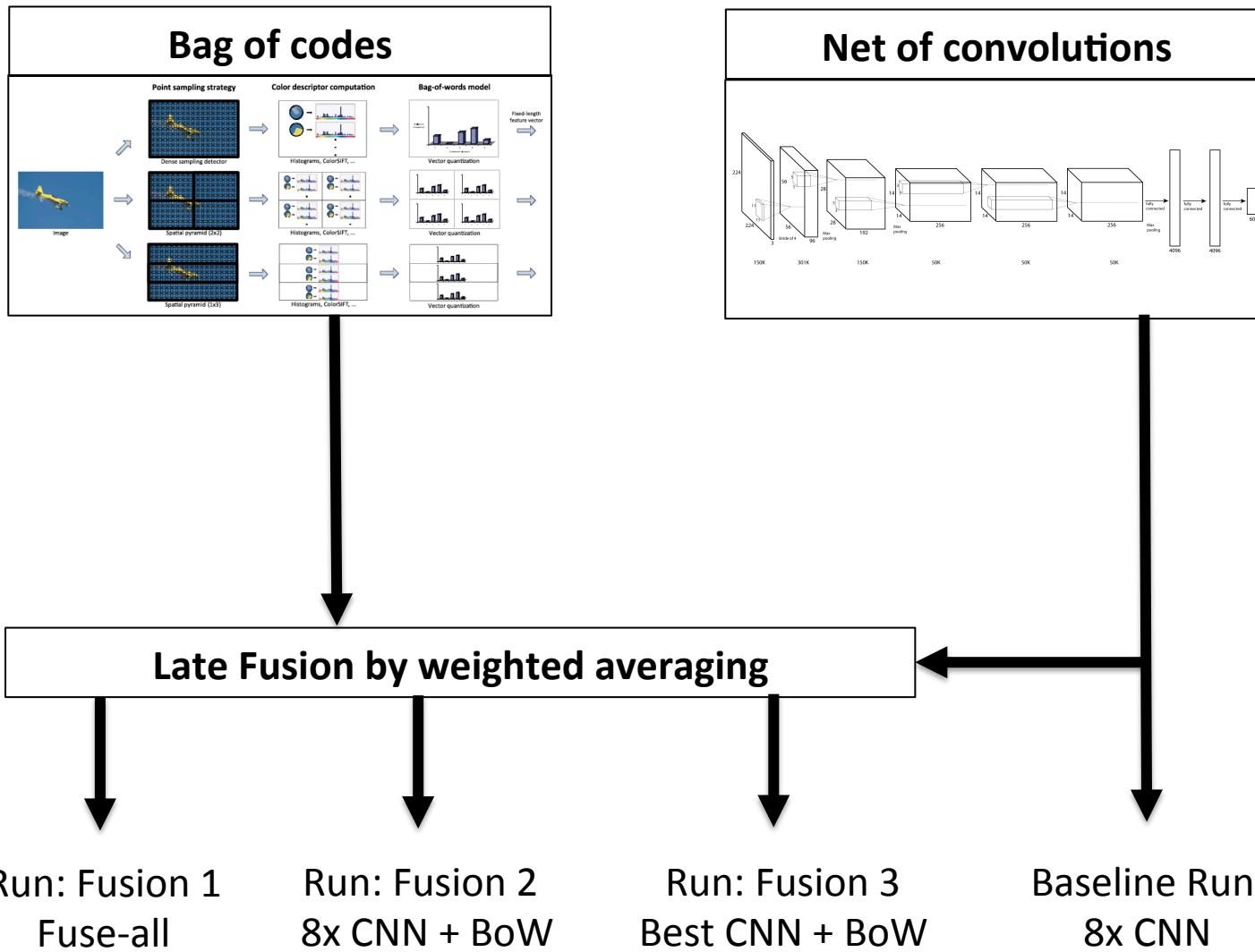
DETECTING CONCEPTS

Conclusion from TRECVID 2013



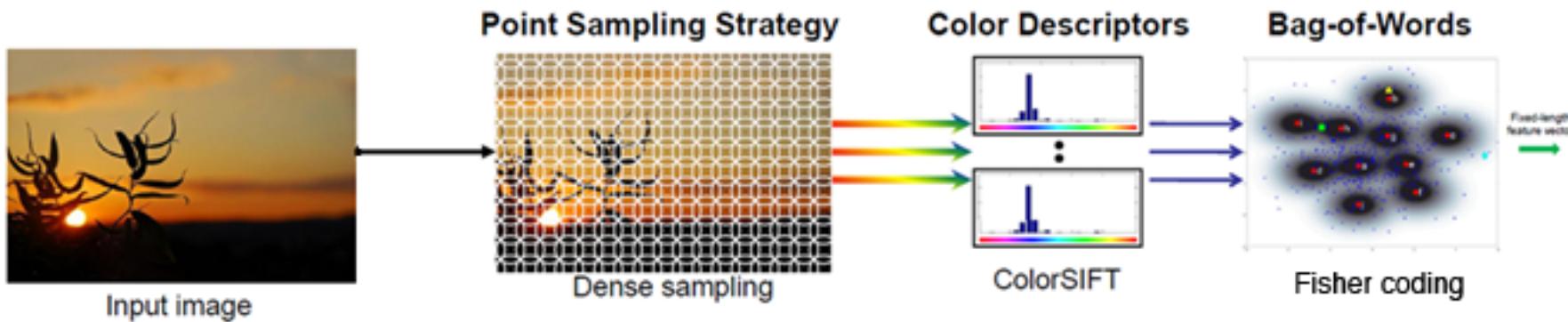
Bag of words and deep net profit from each other

MediaMill TRECVID 2014 runs



MediaMill: Color difference coding

- Densely sampled points
- SIFT, C-SIFT and T-SIFT descriptors
- PCA reduction to 80D
- Fisher vector coding with codebook size 256
- Spatial pyramid 1x1+1x3
- Spatial coordinate coding
- Linear classifier

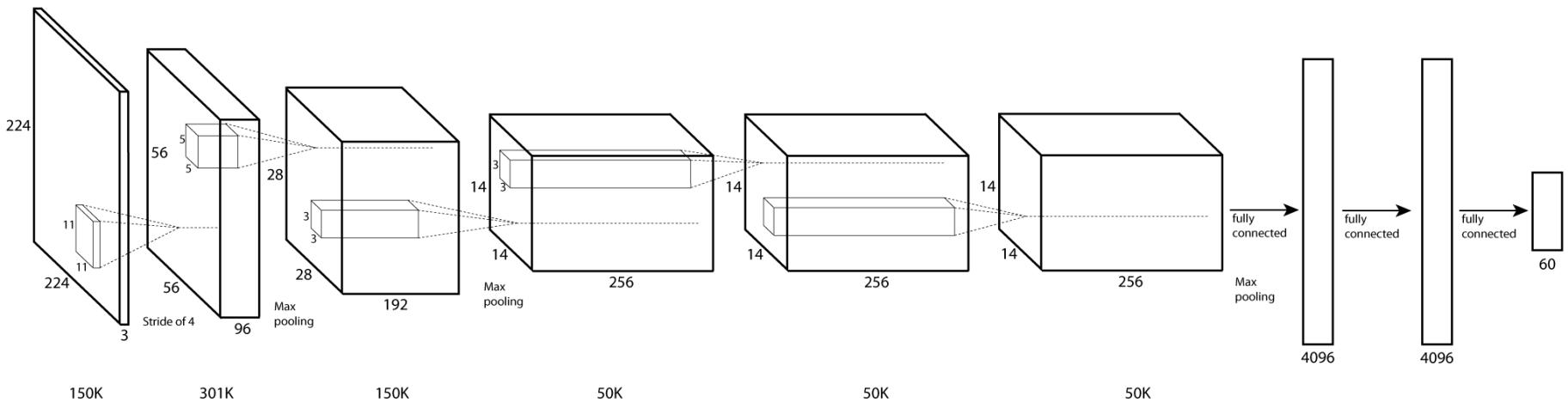


MediaMill: Video deep learning

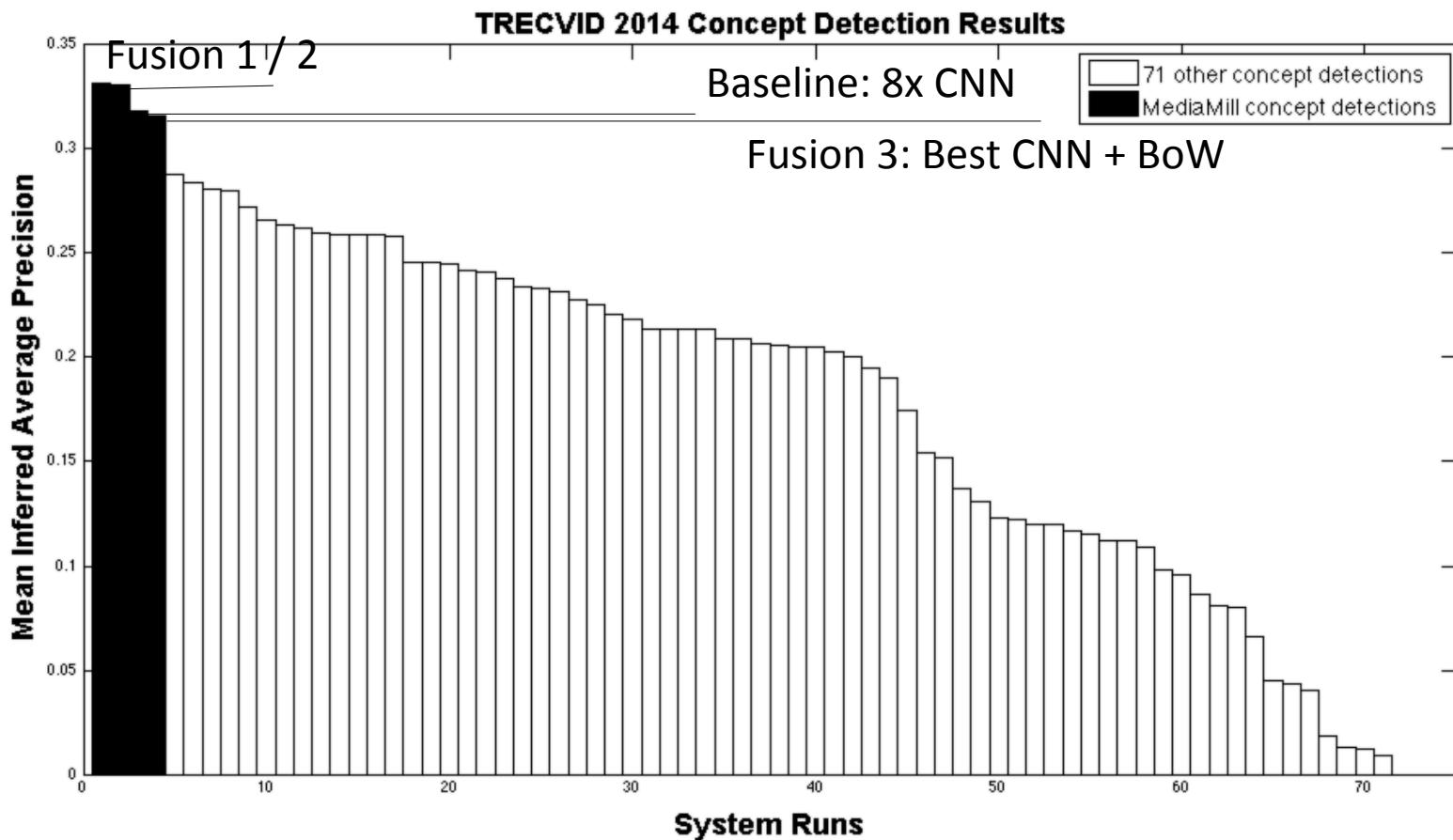
Convolutional neural network with 8 layers with weights

Trained using error back propagation

- ImageNet for pre-training



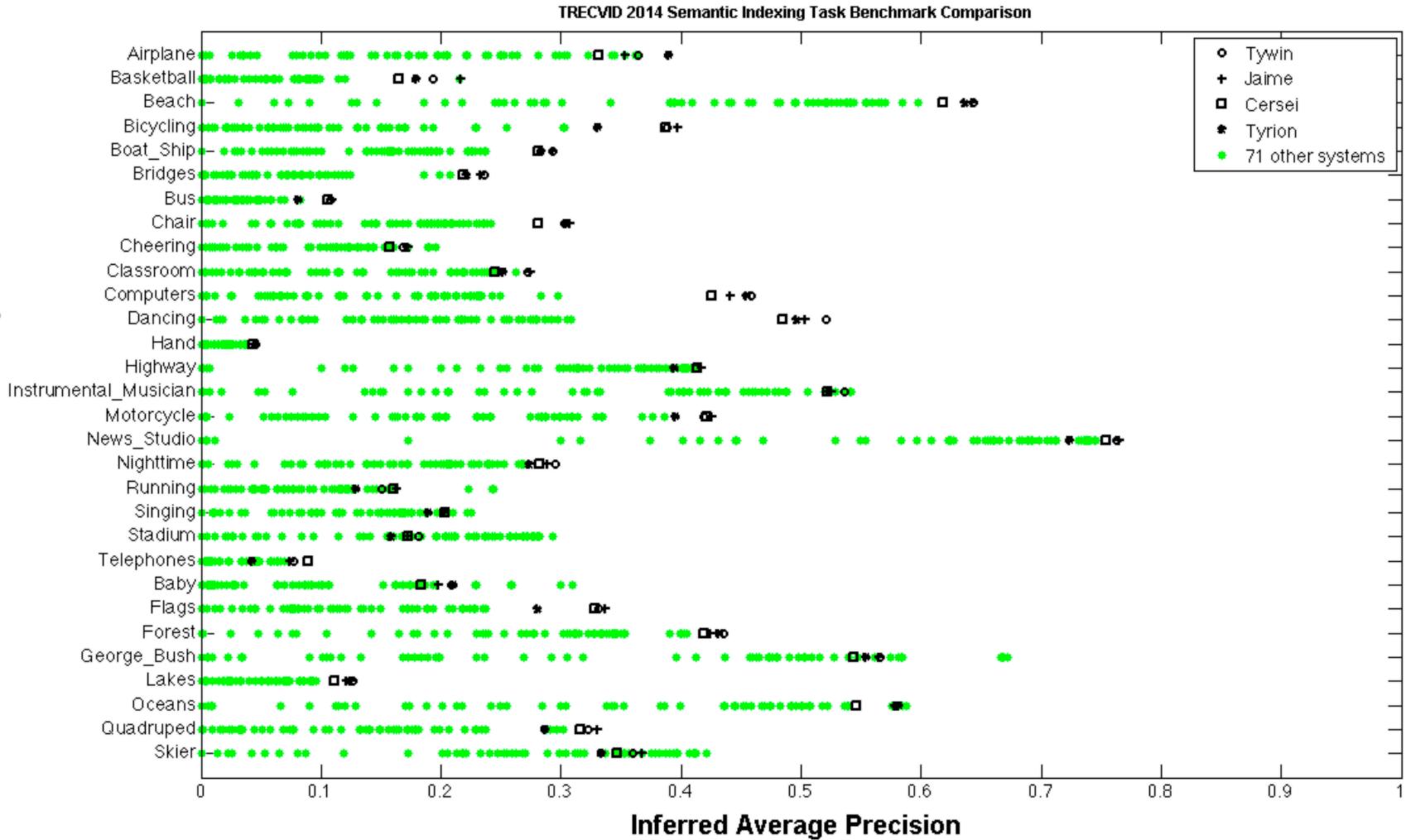
Results



*Bag of words and deep net profit from each other,
better results with more nets*

Results per concept

Semantic Concept

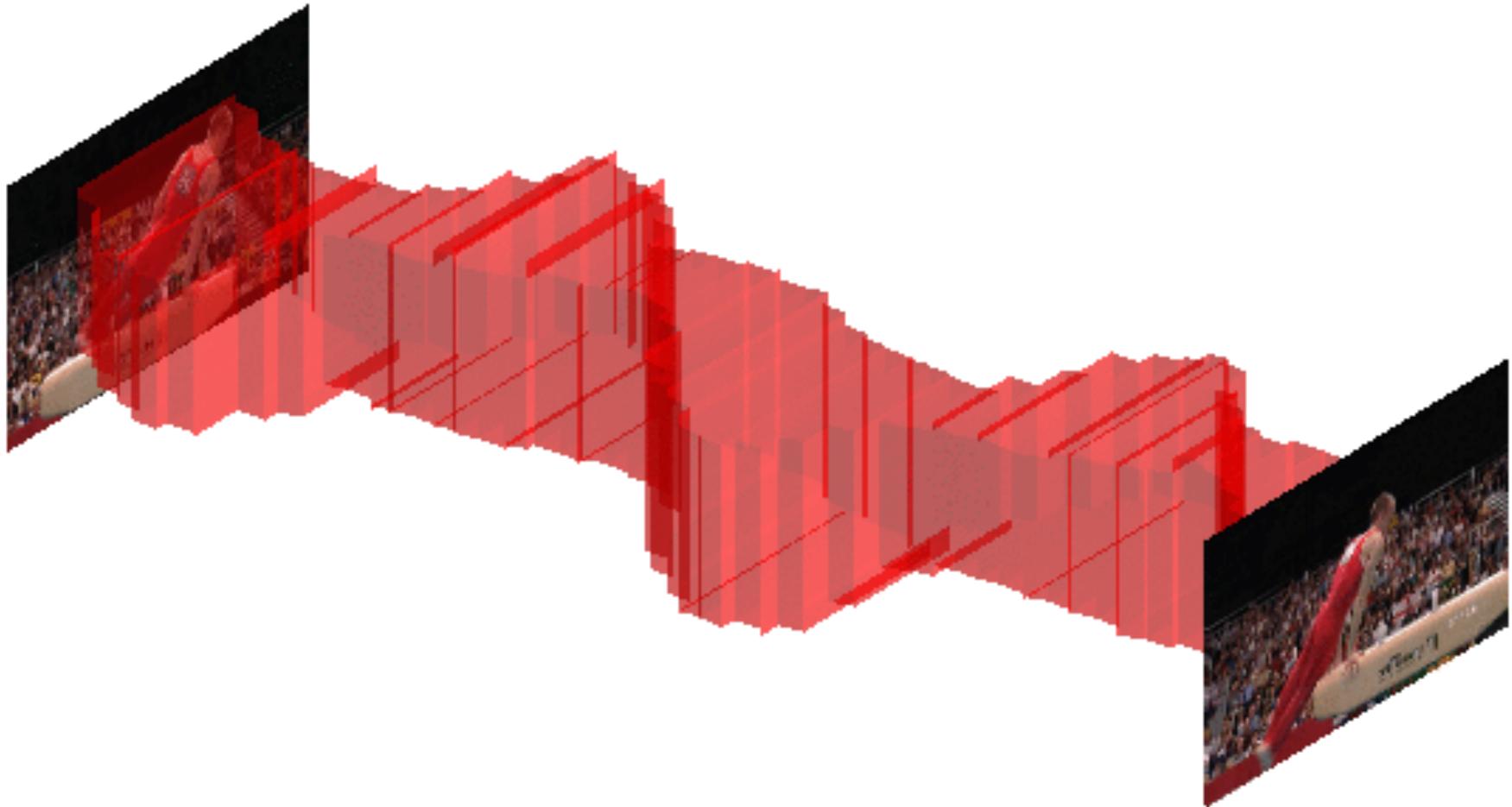


TASK II

LOCALIZING CONCEPTS

Fisher and VLAD with FLAIR, Koen van de Sande, Cees Snoek, and Arnold Smeulders
CVPR 2014

Goal: meaningful localization



Finding **where, when, what** is happening

Challenges: huge search space, non-rigid deformation

Related work

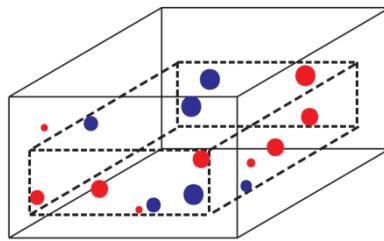
Sliding Window

Image



[Rowley, 1996]

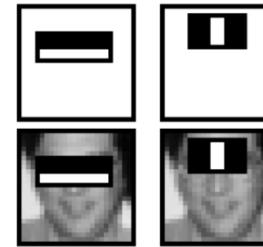
Video



[Rodriguez, 2008]

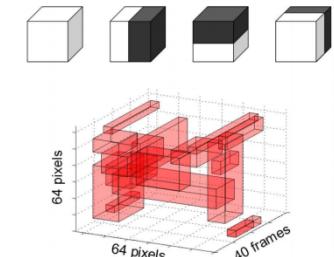
Boosting Cascade

Image



[Viola & Jones, 2001]

Video



[Ke, 2005]

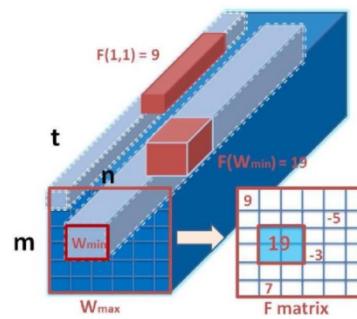
Branch and Bound

Image



[Lampert, 2009]

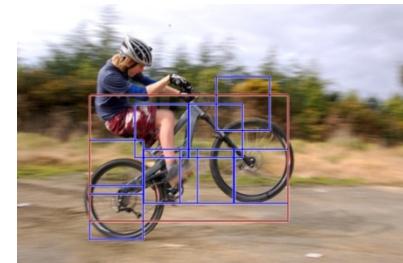
Video



[Yuan, 2011]

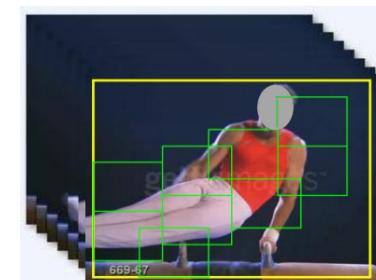
Deformable Parts

Image



[Felzenswalb, 2008]

Video

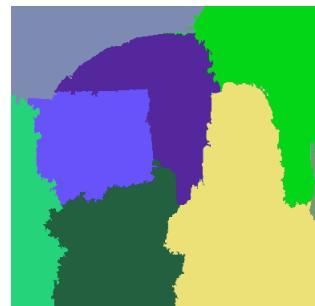
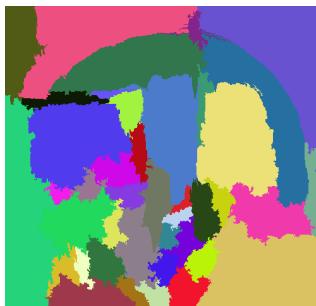


[Tian, 2013]

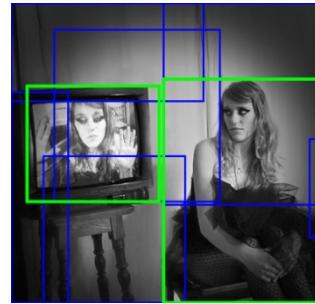
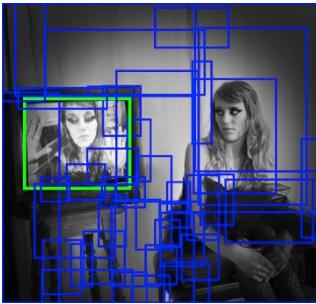
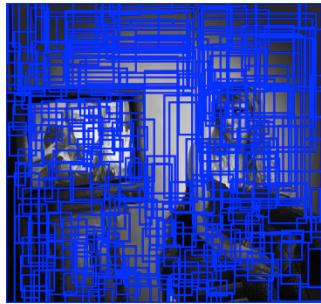
Inspiration: Selective Search

[Uijlings, 2013]

Iterations of selective search



Hierarchical grouping
of super-pixels



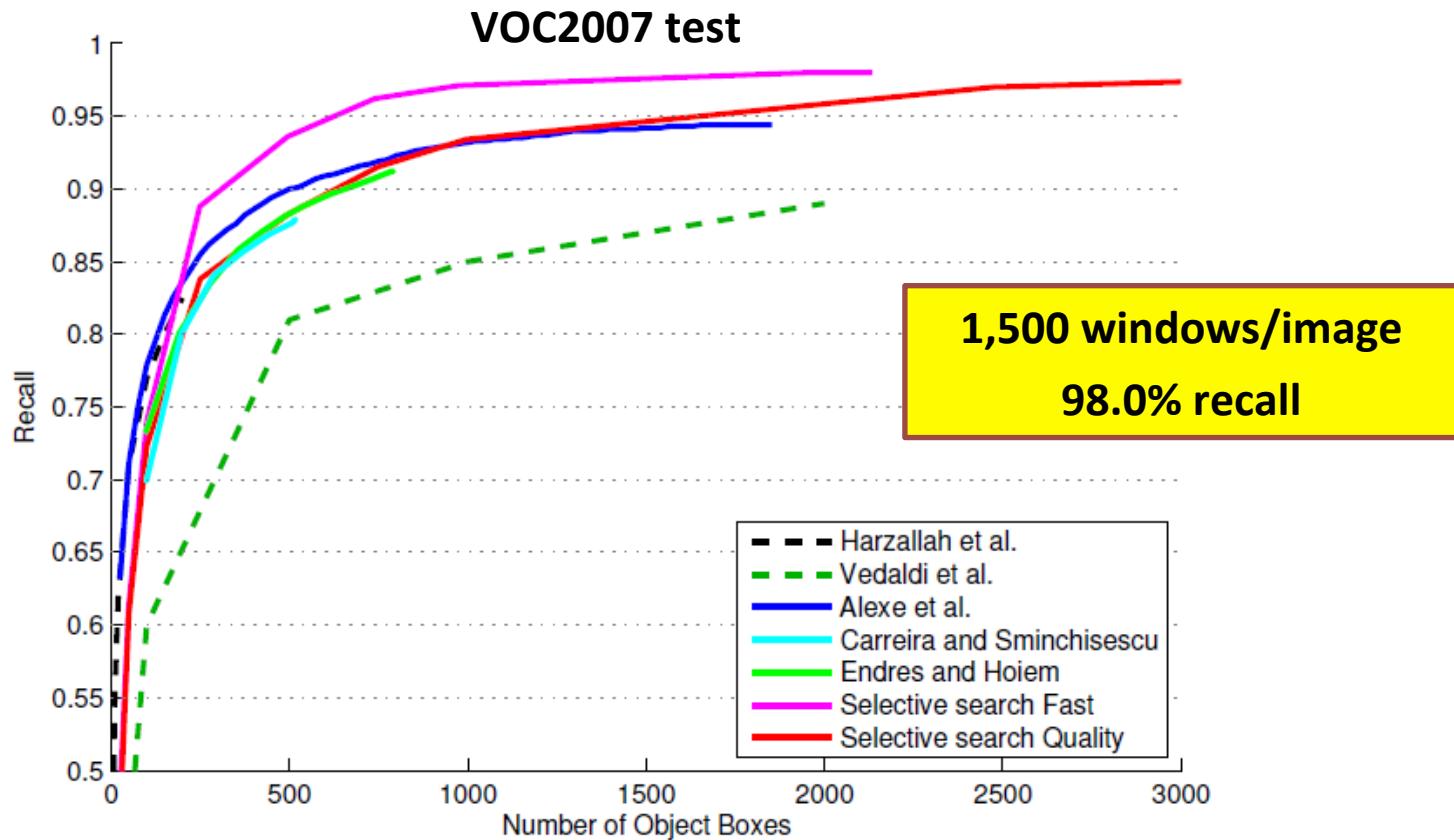
Object proposals

High recall with modestly sized object hypotheses set

Feasible to train an expensive classifier

Selective Search

Multiple complementary invariant color spaces
Location hypotheses are class-independent

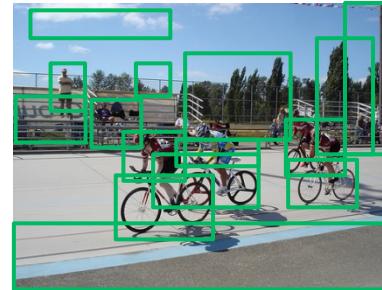


Local object classification

Requires **repetitive** computations on **overlapping** regions



Spatial Pyramids [Lazebnik, CVPR06]
(#regions: 10-100)



Object Detection [Sande, ICCV11]
(#regions: 1,000-10,000)



Repeat for each region

Features

Use SIFT and ColorSIFT descriptors

Bag-of-words, VLAD, Fisher vector encoding

Encoding 2000 boxes per image is expensive

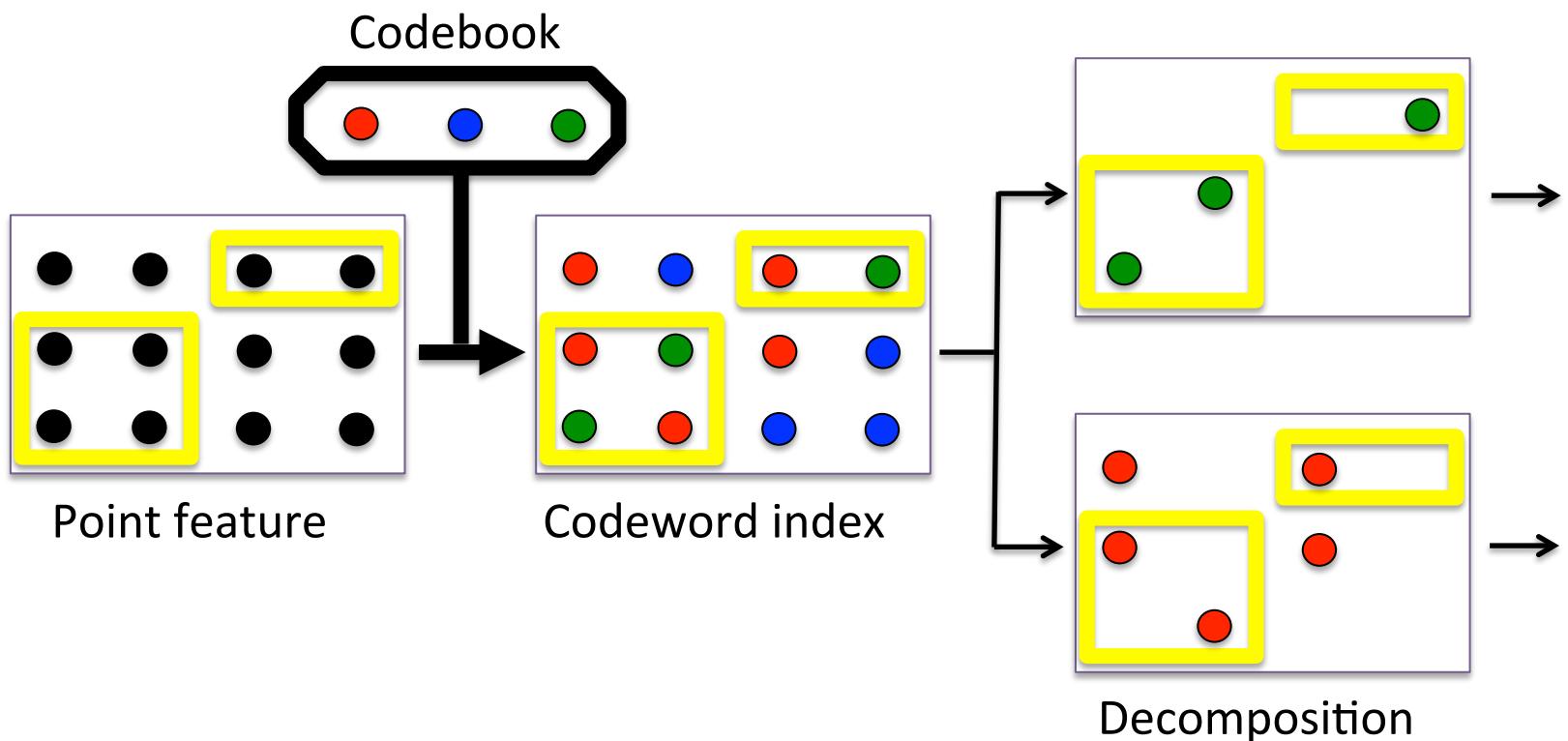
Bag-of-words: 10s

VLAD: 30s

Fisher: 120s

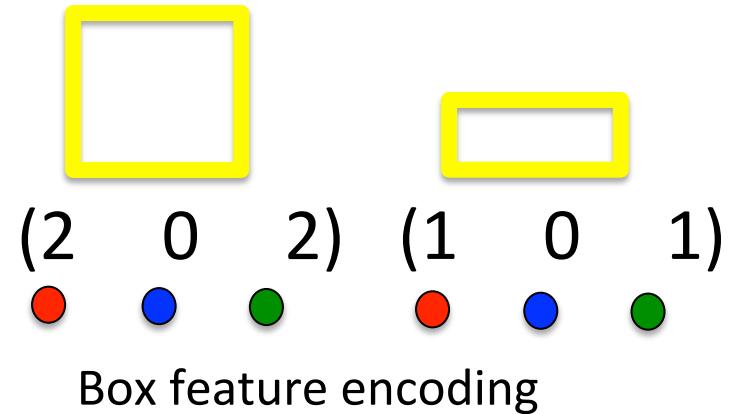
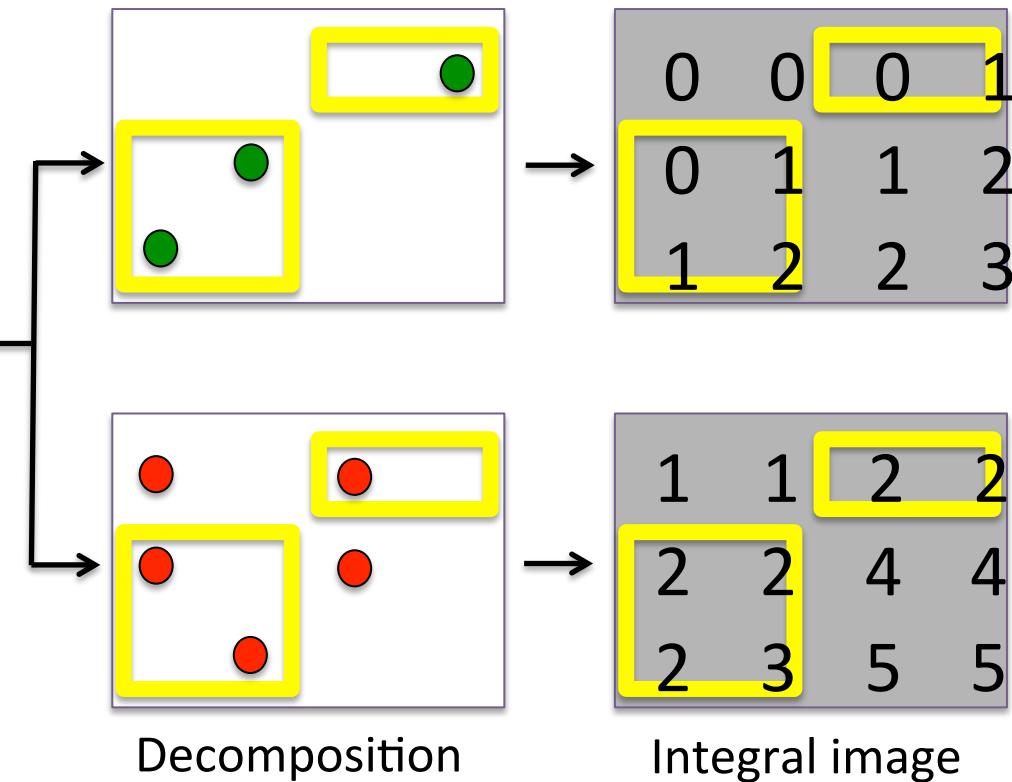
Key idea

Decompose assignment over codebook elements



Area-independent decomposition

Fast box evaluation with integral images

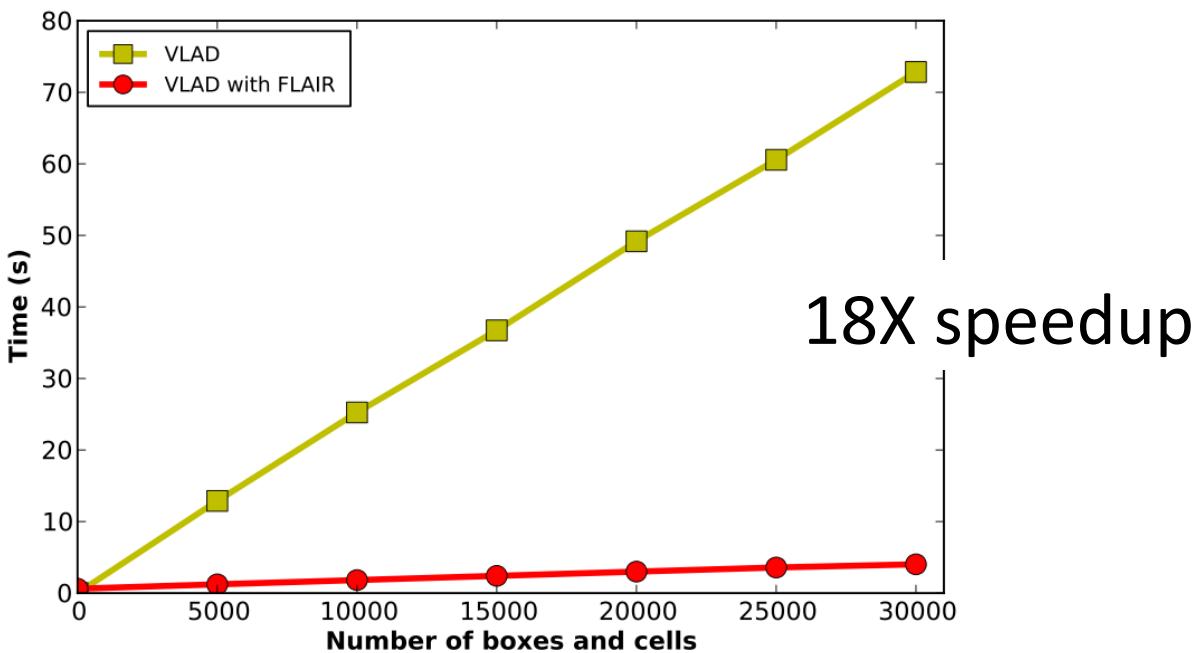


VLAD with FLAIR

Decomposition as multi-dimensional integral image

Sparsity drops memory from 14GB to 1GB/image

Supports power norm, L2 norm and spatial pyramid



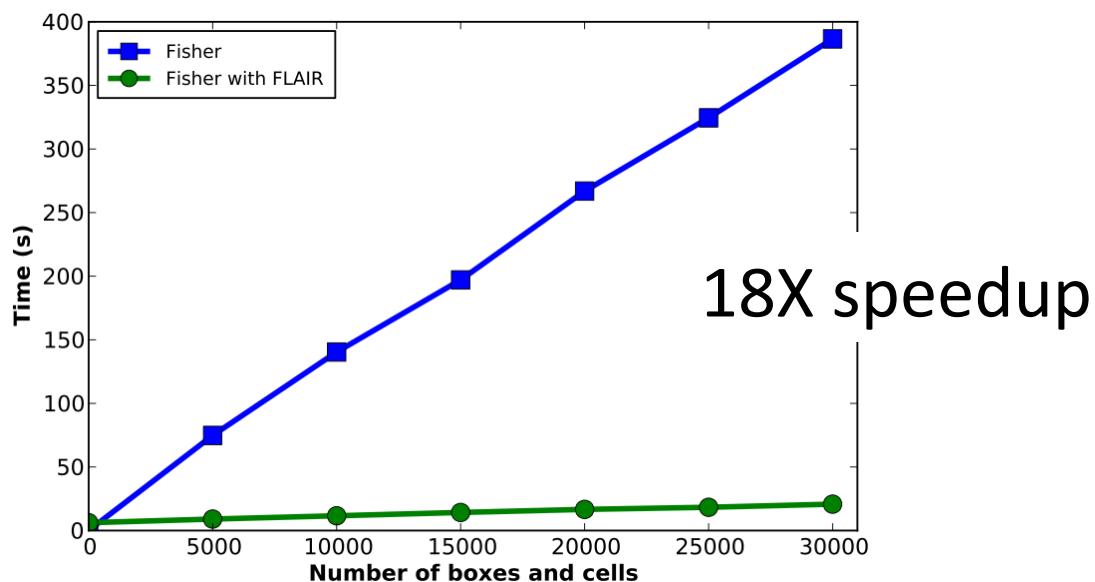
Fisher with FLAIR

Decomposition as four multi-dimensional integral images [See paper]

Supports power norm, L2 norm, spatial pyramids

No need for approximations

Scalable to modern datasets

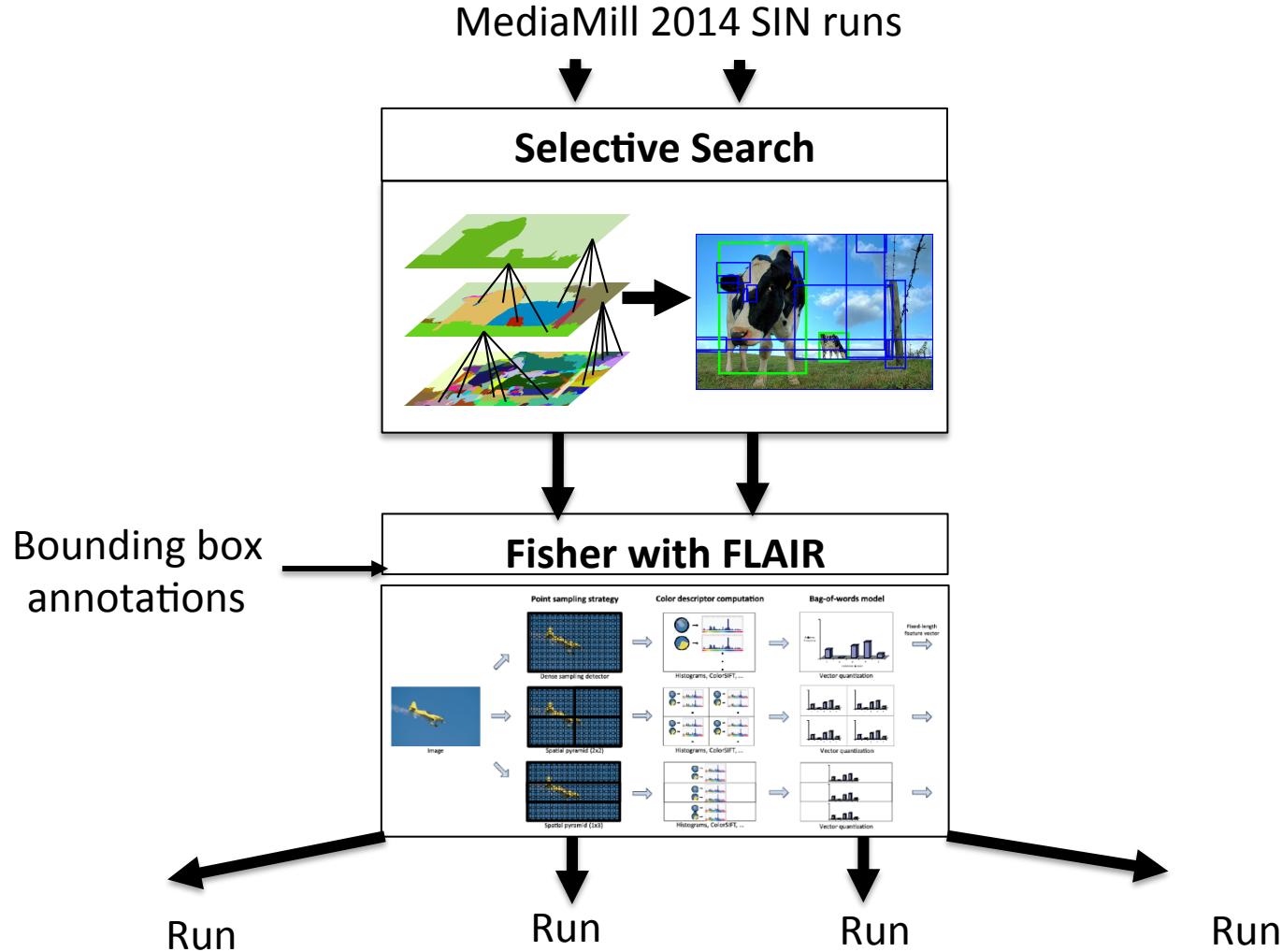


Overall detection speedup and accuracy

	Time (s) per image				mAP
	Standard	with FLAIR	Speedup		
BoW	47.9	-	-		32.3
VLAD	34.3	7.8	4.4x		28.2
Fisher	120.0	32.5	3.7x		33.3

Fisher with FLAIR is better and faster than BoW

MediaMill TRECVID 2014 runs



Implementation details

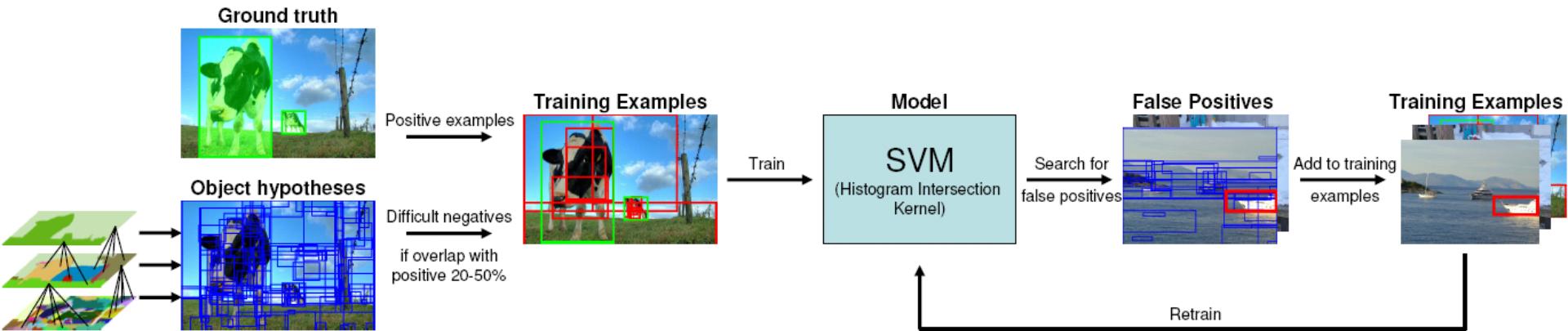
PCA-reduced ColorSIFT descriptors to 80D

Fisher with FLAIR encoding

Spatial pyramid

Linear SVM

Hard negative mining



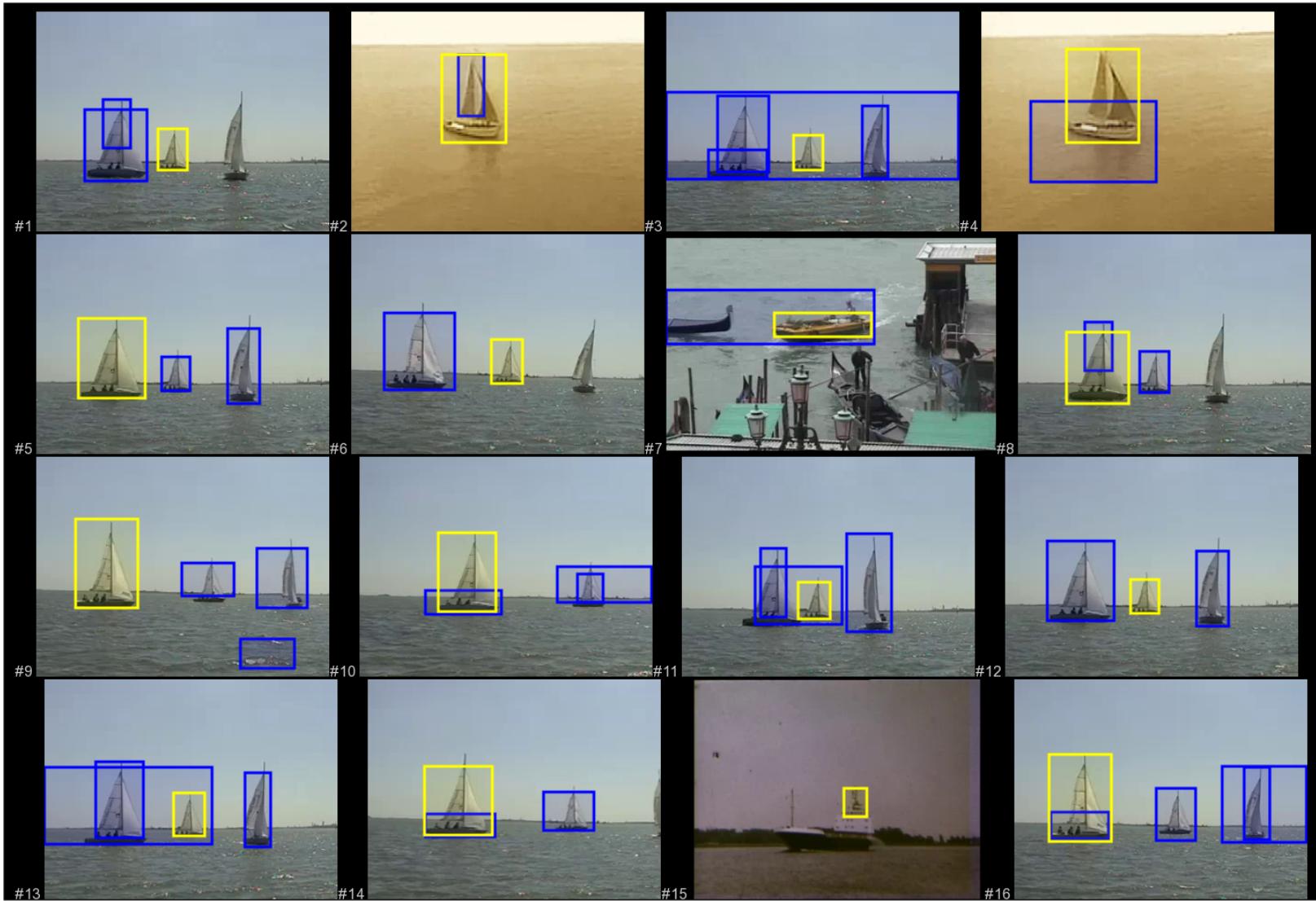


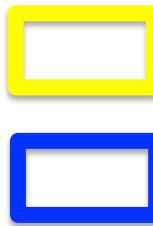
Best box



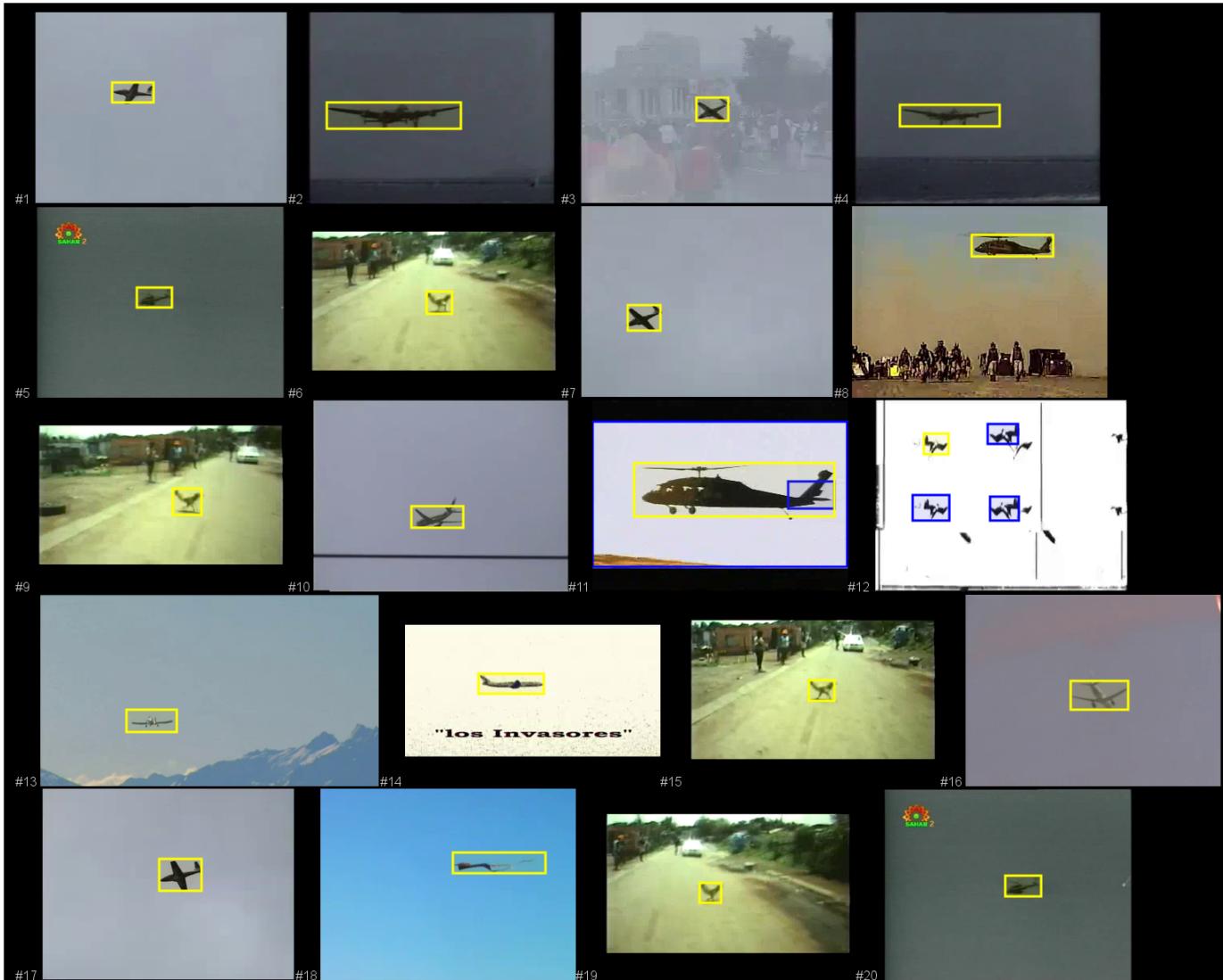
Other boxes

Boat

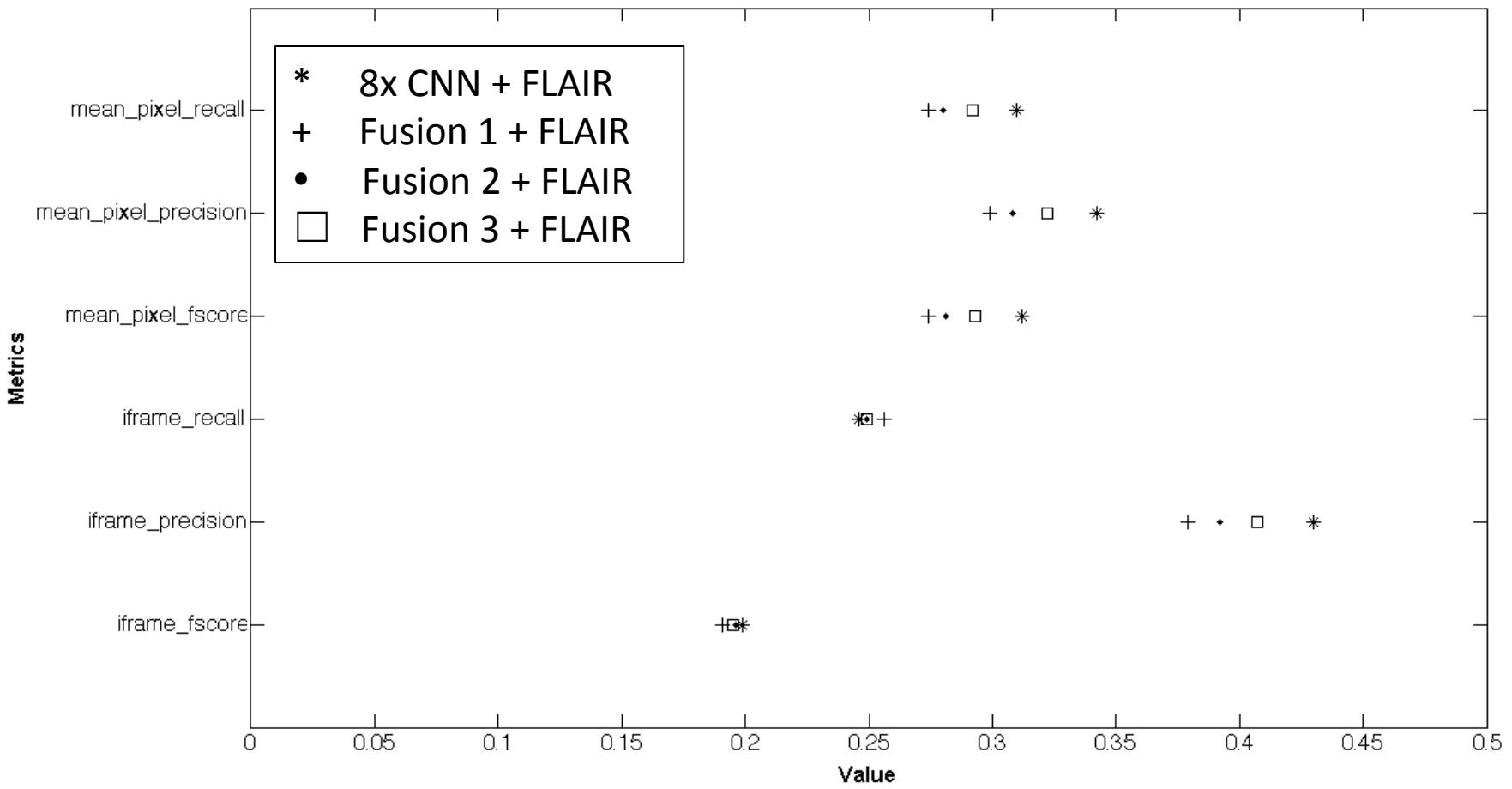




Airplane



Results



FLAIR after deep nets is best

Conclusions

Bag of words and deep net profit from each other

Encoding Fisher with FLAIR is 18x faster

- Area independent

- Supports spatial pyramids, power norm, L2 norm

- No approximation

Allows for large-scale localization in video